

Converse: a converse of a theorem or postulate is one where the "if" and "then" conditions are swapped.

If A then B becomes If B then A, for example.

Example:

If two lines are parallel and are cut by a transversal then alternating exterior angles on the transversal are congruent.

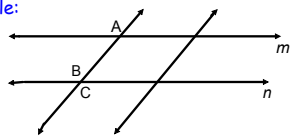
If alternating exterior angles on a transversal are congruent then the two lines cut by the transversal are parallel.

Sep 14-8:26 AM

Path finding for converse theorems.

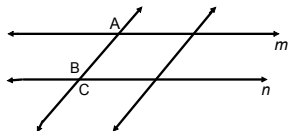
In the same way we use "path finding" to work our way from one angle to another to demonstrate that they are congruent, supplemental, etc. we can do the same thing to prove that lines are parallel.

Example:



If lines m and n are parallel we can conclude that angles A and B are congruent because they are corresponding angles.

Sep 14-8:30 AM



Converse: if corresponding angles A and B are congruent then we can conclude that lines m and n are parallel.

Note: read section 3-4 for the full list of converse postulates and theorems!

Sep 14-8:30 AM